



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

### Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

### About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

LD  
2219

E 27

15-391

A3



Haverford College.











J. CARBUTT, PHILA.

BARCLAY HALL, FROM N. E.

HELIOGRAPH.

# HAVERFORD COLLEGE:

## ITS AIMS AND CHARACTERISTICS.

*“Non doctior, sed meliore doctrina imbutus.”*

---

PHILADELPHIA.

1879.





# Haverford College.

*(Near Haverford College Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, nine miles west from Philadelphia.)*

---

HAVERFORD COLLEGE is an institution which gives a thorough and guarded collegiate education of the highest grade, and at the same time furnishes for all its students a healthful, agreeable, and comfortable home. It is situated in a beautiful rural district, removed from the distractions and temptations of city life. A very harmonious feeling prevails between the officers and younger members, the discipline being kindly, enforced chiefly by private admonition and appeals to the manliness and good sense of the students. The College aims to promote the right moulding of the whole character, as well as intellectual culture.

The institution was founded in 1832 by members of the Society of Friends,\* who wished to provide a place

---

\* The corporators named in the original charter were "Thomas P. Cope, Thomas C. James, Samuel Bettle, Isaac Davis, and Daniel B. Smith, and their associates and successors." The same instrument designates the following persons as the first officers of the Corporation: "Secretary, Henry Cope; Treasurer, Benjamin H. Warder; Managers, Thomas P. Cope, Thomas C. James, Samuel

for the instruction of their sons in the higher learning, and for moral training, that should be free from many of the temptations to which they believed the students at most of the larger colleges were exposed. They accordingly purchased a farm of one hundred and ninety acres, increased by additional purchases to two hundred and fifteen, in the township of Haverford, Pennsylvania, nine miles west of Philadelphia. Within this purchase a tract consisting at first of about forty acres, but gradually enlarged until it now contains upwards of sixty, was set off and planted with a large variety of ornamental trees, to constitute the academic grove in which the new seat of learning was to arise. The site is remarkably healthful, as has been proved by the experience of nearly half a century. It has an elevation of about four hundred feet above the sea, and it is supplied with pure water from an unfailing spring.

The institution here established has extended its usefulness even beyond the expectation of its founders, and is now open to young men of every denomination, if of good moral character and the requisite intellectual attainments. Although a full collegiate course of study was pursued in it from the first, for more than twenty years it bore the modest title of

---

Bettle, Isaac Davis, Isaac Collins, Thomas Kimber, Daniel B. Smith, John Paul, Thomas Evans, Samuel B. Morris, Abraham L. Pennock, Bartholomew Wistar, John Gummere, John G. Hoskins, George Stewardson, Charles Yarnall, Samuel Parsons, John Griscom, Thomas Cock, Samuel F. Mott, Lindley Murray, Gerard T. Hopkins, Joseph King, Jr., Benjamin W. Ladd." But one of these officers is now surviving (1879).





J. OARBUTT, PHILA.

ALUMNI HALL AND LIBRARY.

FOUNDERS' HALL.

HELIOGRAPH.

"Haverford School." Early in the year 1856, however, it was incorporated as a College; for it was felt to be no more than just that the scholarly attainments of its graduates should be attested by those academic Degrees which are generally understood to indicate such attainments, and which were not withheld in any other seminary of learning of equal grade with Haverford.

The principal buildings, on the grounds of the College, are the FOUNDERS' HALL, BARCLAY HALL, the LIBRARY AND ALUMNI HALL, the OBSERVATORY, and the GYMNASIUM AND LABORATORY. They are all built of stone, and well adapted to their purposes.

#### FOUNDERS' HALL,

a large and well-constructed building, was begun in 1832; and in it, in the fall of 1833, the School was opened. This was for a long time the chief edifice of the institution, containing the study and recitation rooms, the laboratory, the library, the dormitories, and the dining-room. Its internal arrangements have been recently modified, and it is now occupied chiefly by the recitation-rooms, the Natural History Museum, the Physical Laboratory, the draughting-room, and the Prefect's office; retaining the dining-room and kitchen, almost alone of its original apartments.

The recitation-rooms are cheerful and commodious, well lighted and well ventilated, and furnished with the most approved seats and desks, blackboards, maps, etc.

The Museum of Natural History, occupying a large and well-lighted apartment, is under the care of a special committee of the Board, and has lately received valuable additions.

The room for free-hand and instrumental drawing is furnished with new and convenient tables, and materials for prosecuting the work.

The PHYSICAL LABORATORY is used with advantage for practical exercises, experiments, and investigations. It adjoins the Cabinet of Physical Apparatus.

Closely connected with the Founders' Hall, is the building occupied as a

#### GYMNASIUM AND CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

The GYMNASIUM, built in 1853, is well furnished with apparatus, and affords excellent advantages for physical culture.

The CHEMICAL LABORATORY, thoroughly refitted in 1878, is provided with the best modern conveniences and appliances. Each student has his own work-table, and is supplied with the necessary chemicals and implements. Gas is furnished at the tables, water is easy of access, and good ventilation is secured. A chemical class-room adjoining gives favorable opportunity for instruction by lectures. The students perform with their own hands the experiments described in the text-books, and are practised also (if they choose the advanced courses in chemistry) in qualitative and quantitative analysis, for both of which there are ample







J. CARBUTT, PHILA.

LIBRARY AND ALUMNI HALL.

HELIOGRAPH.

facilities. There is a good stock of apparatus, which is increased as the wants of the College require.

Between the two Laboratories there is a commodious LECTURE ROOM, with rising seats, well supplied with the appliances needed for experimental demonstration.

#### THE LIBRARY AND ALUMNI HALL,

a tasteful and well-proportioned building, erected by the Alumni Association in 1863-64, contains a fine auditorium, used for lectures, society meetings, and the public exercises of the College, and furnishes accommodations for the College and Society Libraries, with a reading-room always warmed and lighted. The number of volumes in the libraries at the beginning of the year 1879 is about 12,000. The different libraries complement each other, inasmuch as books found in any one of them are not duplicated in the others, and are accessible freely to all the students. The books have always been very carefully selected, and now cover a wide range of literature and science, forming a good working library for students' use. A very complete card catalogue makes it easy to ascertain the resources of the Library on any topic, and to go at once to the books or review articles in which that topic is illustrated. A large number of the best European and American periodicals are taken in. The Library is regarded as inferior in importance to no other department of the College, and the freest access to its treasures is allowed at all times.

## THE OBSERVATORY,

which was built in 1852, is designed, like the Library and Laboratories, for the actual benefit and instruction of the students. The instruments with which it is furnished are a part of the working physical apparatus of the College. Herein it is more useful to the students than such observatories as are devoted chiefly or exclusively to purposes of discovery and the advancement of science. The classes at Haverford are made familiar with the use of astronomical instruments, and acquire, from actual observation, a practical acquaintance with Astronomy.

The Observatory contains an Equatorial Telescope, mounted in the Fraunhofer style, with an object-glass of  $8\frac{1}{4}$  inches aperture, and a focal length of 11 feet, and furnished with an annular micrometer, with six eye-pieces, varying in magnifying power from 60 to 900 times; a Meridian Transit Circle, of the German form, having a Telescope of 4 inches aperture, and 5 feet focus, with a circle at each end of the axis 26 inches in diameter—one reading by four verniers to two seconds of arc, the other used simply as a finder; a Prime Vertical Transit; a Solar Clock; a Sidereal Clock, with the mercurial compensation; and Bond's Magnetic Chronograph, for the instantaneous recording of observations.

The latitude of the Observatory is  $40^{\circ} 0' 36''.5$  N.; its longitude  $5^h 1^m 12^{sec}.75$  W. from Greenwich.



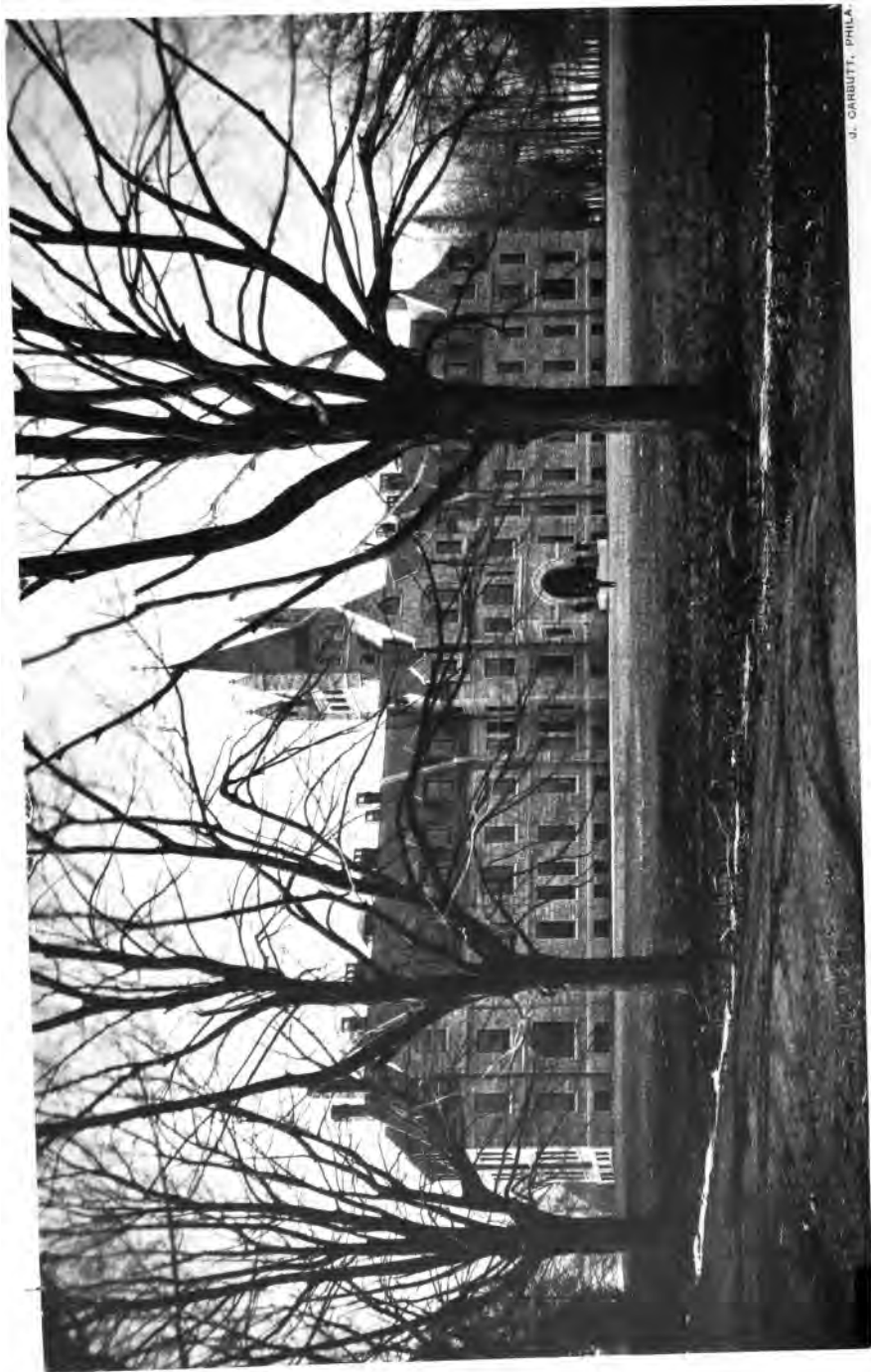
HELIOGRAPH.

ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY.

J. CARBUTT, PHILA.







J. CARBUTT, PHILA.

BARCLAY HALL, FROM MAPLE AVENUE.

HELIOGRAPH.

**BARCLAY HALL,**

the largest and most stately of the College buildings, was completed in 1877, and is one of the most beautiful and best planned collegiate edifices in America. In the general arrangement, every two students occupy a private study, with which their separate bed-rooms are connected. There are also single rooms, for the use of students who prefer to be entirely alone. The rooms are all cheerful, comfortable, and convenient, furnishing opportunities for uninterrupted study, and also for retirement and private devotion. The whole building is warmed by steam, and it contains every convenience in the way of bath-rooms, wash-rooms, etc., and constant access to hot and cold water. The Collection Room, in which the students assemble for the devotional reading of the Bible, and on some other occasions, is on the first floor of Barclay Hall.

**THE GROUNDS.**

The College buildings are situated in the midst of ornamented grounds of more than sixty acres of diversified surface, which are laid out in walks and lawns, and shaded by a large variety of well-grown trees. The extreme beauty of these grounds makes them very attractive to visitors, and they are a permanent source of pleasure to the members of the College. It can hardly be without beneficial influences upon the mind and heart that one's youth should be spent amid such scenes.



**CRICKET AND BASE-BALL FIELDS, ETC.**

Near the College buildings there are large and well appointed fields for cricket and base-ball ; which games, together with foot-ball, each at its appropriate season, furnish ample occasion for invigorating physical exercise, while they are not allowed to interfere with study and the higher purposes of residence at the College. A sheet of water furnishes in winter an excellent skating pond. The surrounding country abounds in beautiful scenes and attractive walks ; the gymnasium can be resorted to in stormy weather, as well as at other times ; and altogether the inducements at Haverford to healthful exercise are great.

**COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.**

It is the aim of Haverford College to give a thorough and generous training, which shall cultivate the intellectual powers of its students symmetrically and roundly, and fit them for effective action in practical life, laying also a broad basis for any future special acquisitions. The courses of instruction retain the standard studies proved to be most fruitful in mental culture, and add to them those scientific and practical studies which have risen into prominence and importance in recent times. There are two courses, Classical and Scientific. In both, narrowness and illiberality have been avoided. Each course is designed to give a broad as well as



HELIOGRAPH.

THE CRICKET GROUND.

J. CARBUTT, PHILA



thorough culture, so that the Baccalaureate Degree, whether in Arts or Science, may attest a comprehensive and truly liberal Christian education.

The following is the COURSE OF STUDY for the Degree of BACHELOR OF ARTS:

FRESHMAN YEAR.

New Testament, Euclid's Geometry, Alsop's Algebra, Loomis's Plane Trigonometry, Xenophon and Herodotus, Homer, Review of Greek Grammar, Exercises in writing Greek, Livy, Horace, Review of Latin Grammar, Exercises in writing Latin, English Literature, Rhetoric, Compositions, Guyot's Earth and Man, Tenney's Zoology, Wood's or Gray's Botany, Greek and Roman History, Drawing.

SOPHOMORE YEAR.

The Bible, Greek Testament, Trigonometry, Surveying, with Field Practice, Norton's Natural Philosophy, The Prometheus of Aeschylus, Plato's Apology and Crito, Exercises in writing Greek, Horace, The Germania and Agricola of Tacitus, Exercises in writing Latin, Eliot and Storer's Chemistry, Geology, Dymond's Essays on Morality, Paley's Evidences of Christianity, History, Themes, Drawing.

JUNIOR YEAR.

Greek Testament, Analytical Geometry, Differential and Integral Calculus (*elective*), Astronomy (with practice in the Observatory), Thucydides, The Antigone of Sophocles, Exercises in writing Greek, Cicero's Tusculan Disputations and Somnium Scipionis, The Captives of Plautus, Exercises in writing Latin, Geology completed, French Grammar, Télémaque, Histoire de Charles XII., Whately's Rhetoric, Whately's Logic, Haven's Mental Philosophy, Political Economy, Kent's Commentaries on the Law of Nations and American Law, Themes, German (*elective*), Qualitative Analysis (*elective*).

## SENIOR YEAR.

## REQUIRED STUDIES.

Greek Testament, Juvenal, Cicero's and Pliny's Letters, The Ancient Pronunciation of Latin, Latin Compositions, History of Ancient Literatures, Whitney's Science of Language, German, Anglo-Saxon, Philological Study of the English Language, Butler's Analogy, Barclay's Apology, Gurney's Observations, Arnold's Lectures on Modern History, Guizot's History of Modern Civilization, Hallam's Constitutional History, Anatomy and Physiology, Hygiene, Forensics.

## ELECTIVE STUDIES.

Analytical Mechanics, Differential and Integral Calculus, Physics, Astronomy with Observatory Practice, Meteorology, Demosthenes on the Crown, Greek Lyric Poets, Classical Philology, Writing Greek, Advanced German, French, Psychology.

The COURSE OF STUDY for the Degree of BACHELOR OF SCIENCE is the following:

## FRESHMAN YEAR.

The same as in the *Classical Course*, with the exception of *Greek*, and with the addition of *Natural Philosophy* and *Chemistry*.

## SOPHOMORE YEAR.

The same as in the *Classical Course*, but omitting *Latin* and *Greek*, and adding *French*, *Physics*, *Chemistry* (continued), *Astronomy*, and *Natural History*.

## JUNIOR YEAR.

The Bible, Analytical Geometry, Calculus, Elementary Greek (*elective*), Latin (*elective*), French, German, Rhetoric, Logic, Themes, Advanced Chemistry (*elective*), Advanced Geology and Mineralogy (*elective*), Acoustics, Optics, Heat and its Applications, Electricity, Descriptive Geometry, Political Economy, International and American Law.



J. CARBUTT, PHILA.

INTERIOR OF LIBRARY.

HELIOGRAPH.



SENIOR YEAR.

REQUIRED STUDIES.

The Bible, Mechanics, Astronomy with Observatory Practice, Meteorology, German, Anatomy and Physiology, Hygiene, Mental Philosophy, Butler's Analogy, Gurney's Observations, Barclay's Apology, Arnold's Lectures on Modern History, Guizot's History of Civilization, Hallam's Constitutional History, The Philological Study of English, Anglo-Saxon, Forensics.

ELECTIVE STUDIES.

Higher Mathematics, Higher Physics, Quantitative Analysis, Greek, Psychology.

LECTURES

are delivered frequently by the Professors, and by other men of distinction in science and letters, and supplement happily the instructions of the class-rooms.

RELIGIOUS EXERCISES.

All the students attend the mid-week religious meeting at the Friends Meeting-house, in the neighborhood, at which those who remain at the College attend also on the First Day of the week. On First Day afternoon there is a Collection, in which the students listen to appropriate reading. The Holy Scriptures are read every morning at the breakfast table, after the meal; and there is a Collection for Bible reading, followed by a devotional pause, at nine o'clock every evening, which all the students are required to attend. Each class has a recitation weekly in the Bible, either in English or in the original Greek of the New Testament.



Instruction is given in the Evidences of Christianity, and in the simple, cardinal truths of pure religion.

#### SUMMARY OF ADVANTAGES.

Haverford College presents advantages and attractions for able and conscientious students, in the healthfulness and beauty of its location, its facilities for wholesome physical exercise, the liberality of its domestic arrangements and the comforts of the home provided for all its members, the high moral and religious tone which prevails in the Faculty and among the students, the ability and accomplishments of the teachers, the thoroughness of the instruction, the fullness and judiciousness of its courses of study, the opportunities for investigation and practice offered in its Laboratories, Library, and Observatory, and the standard which it constantly upholds of a sound, manly, and Christian scholarship.

Situated on one of the great trunk lines of railway in America, the College is easy of access from every part of the country, and is conveniently near to express and telegraph offices and a post-office.

#### REQUISITES FOR ADMISSION.

For admission to the Freshman Class, the College requires, in Classics, a familiar knowledge of the paradigms and of the leading rules of Syntax, in *Latin* and *Greek Grammar*, to be tested, in part, by



J. CARBUTT, PHILA.

MAPLE AVENUE.

HELIOGRAPH.



*writing* easy sentences in Latin and Greek; acquaintance with Prosody, to be proved by *scanning verses* from Virgil; and ability to give, after one hour's study, with the aid of a Lexicon, a literal *translation of a passage not before read* by the candidate, both in Latin and Greek prose or verse, and to apply the proper rules of Syntax to the constructions in that passage.

Candidates are recommended to read the books of a preparatory course in Greek and Latin which are ordinarily prescribed in the requisitions for admission to American colleges; but this course may be varied at the discretion of teachers, our desire being simply that the candidate shall be found to possess *sufficient knowledge* of both languages to enable him to pursue, *with facility and advantage*, the studies of the Freshman Year. In other words, a person may be considered as prepared for admission in the Classical Department, if, in the judgment of a competent teacher, his knowledge of Greek and Latin is sufficient to enable him to learn satisfactorily lessons of moderate length in the Histories of Livy and Xenophon's Anabasis.

Those who enter for the *Scientific Course* are excused from the examination in Greek; in place of which, in 1880 and subsequent years, they will be examined in Balfour Stewart's *Primer of Physics* and Gray's "*How Plants Grow*," or equivalents.

In Mathematics, a good knowledge of *Arithmetic*, including *the Metric System*, and of *Algebra*, as far as Quadratic Equations, is required. It is very desirable

